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Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2014

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/119, on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, the General Assembly decided that each congress should be preceded by regional preparatory meetings, and also decided to call future congresses United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice.

2. The Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its meeting held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006, stressed the importance of regional preparatory meetings as a key preparatory tool for the congresses and as a conduit to incorporate regional concerns and perspectives into their preparations. The Group of Experts noted that, despite globalization and the increasingly transboundary nature of criminality, different regions of the world continued to have different concerns, which they wanted to see properly reflected in the consideration of various topics by the congresses (E/CN.15/2007/6, para. 23).

3. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed countries in those meetings and in the Thirteenth Congress itself, in accordance with past practice and in consultation with Member States. The General Assembly also encouraged the relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the

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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the preparations for the Thirteenth Congress.

4. In that same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress and for the Congress in a timely manner, and invited Member States to be actively involved in that process.

5. The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice considered a draft discussion guide at its twenty-second session. In its resolution 68/185, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the draft discussion guide, and requested the Secretary-General to finalize the discussion guide in a timely manner, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission, as well as additional comments and feedback from Member States, in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings for the Thirteenth Congress to be held as early as possible in 2014. The finalized discussion guide (A/CONF.222/PM.1) was issued in July 2013.

6. In its resolution 67/184, the General Assembly had encouraged Governments to undertake preparations for the Thirteenth Congress at an early stage and by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees. It also urged participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items on the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Thirteenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Congress. In its resolution 68/185, the Assembly urged Governments to invite their representatives to examine the agenda items and workshop topics and make action-oriented recommendations and to actively participate in the regional preparatory meetings, where appropriate.

II. Conclusions and recommendations

7. The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice agreed that the action-oriented recommendations presented below, reflecting the regional perspective, should be considered when preparing the draft declaration to be submitted to the Congress.

A. Substantive items and workshops

1. Item 3 of the agenda of the Congress: Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development

8. The Meeting emphasized the relevance of the rule of law for security, justice and human rights and stressed the crucial role of the rule of law as an enabling condition and an integral part of sustainable and equitable growth. In that perspective, the Meeting took note with appreciation of the Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule of Law, organized by Thailand in November 2013, and stressed the need to

include the rule of law, and particularly crime prevention and criminal justice elements, in the ongoing process of formulation of the post-2015 development agenda.

9. The Meeting recognized the centrality of crime prevention and criminal justice issues for the rule of law and, consequently, for social and economic development. In that regard, proper coordination among the different existing processes related to the post-2015 development agenda and the preparations for the Thirteenth Crime Congress was necessary. The Meeting highlighted the need for UNODC, particularly in view of its expertise in both developing indicators on and measuring rule of law, governance, violence, crime prevention and criminal justice, to be fully engaged in the related ongoing work.

10. The Meeting recommended the inclusion of elements of crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law in United Nations common country assessments, United Nations development assistance frameworks and their related action plans and workplans, country poverty reduction strategy papers and any other development assistance frameworks.

11. Recognizing the importance of data collection and analysis, the Meeting recommended the development of evidence-based strategies on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice reform and the inclusion of such strategies in national development plans and national budgets, by setting specific targets and objectives for crime reduction, reintegration of offenders and victims, and crime prevention. The meeting suggested that Member States should establish systems to assess the risks that economic and social policies might have on public security before such policies were implemented.

12. Furthermore, the Meeting recognized the need of Member States to integrate children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts, to pay particular attention to the issue of child justice and to take into consideration applicable United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed criminal law, particularly those who were deprived of their liberty, and child victims and witnesses of crimes, taking into account also the gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children. It was recommended that Member States should develop and implement a comprehensive child justice policy, with an allocation of adequate resources.

13. Countries were invited by the Meeting to include in national plans on gender and the advancement of women measures to address access by women to justice and redress, as well as the representation of women in the criminal justice system, and make gender-specific measures an integral part of any crime prevention and criminal justice policy.

14. Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement officials to address new forms of crimes and new modi operandi of criminal groups, and highlighting the need to improve law enforcement and criminal justice responses, the Meeting recommended the implementation of relevant United Nations standards and norms, including the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex) and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex).

Workshop 1. Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders

15. The Meeting recognized that prison administrations in many countries were faced with challenges relating to women prisoners, including pregnant women or women prisoners with small children. Member States were invited to adopt relevant policies and measures in line with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules). Recognizing the specific problem of foreign-national women prisoners, who were at a particularly disadvantage for a number of reasons, as they usually received fewer family visits and less support from their relatives, and who might have difficulties in understanding the local language or adapting to the local culture, and also recognizing that women with children or care duties for elderly or disabled relatives might be in an even more difficult situation, as they might ignore what was happening to their families while they were awaiting trial or serving a sentence abroad, the Meeting recommended that Member States should develop policy guidance on how to deal with such cases in line with the Bangkok Rules.

16. The Meeting invited Member States to promote the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, and to ensure compliance with the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children, and to provide support and services for children deprived of their liberty prior and after release in order to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into the community.

17. Furthermore, the Meeting called on Member States to collect relevant information concerning children alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed penal law, in particular children deprived of their liberty, so as to improve the administration of justice.

2. Item 4 of the agenda of the Congress: International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime

18. The Meeting recommended that the Congress should call upon Member States to adopt flexible approaches when cooperating through extradition and mutual legal assistance, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and recalled the importance of those conventions with regard to enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters.

19. The Meeting recommended that Member States should examine the links between transnational organized crime, corruption, terrorism and other forms of serious crime, including drug trafficking, environmental crime, piracy of digital media and trafficking of counterfeit products, owing to the high profits and low risk of the activities related to such criminal offences. In that regard, the Meeting highlighted the complementarities of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, the Convention against Corruption, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Meeting

recommended that Member States should continue their efforts towards agreement on a mechanism for the review of the implementation of the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, and highlighted the need to revise and update the 1994 Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime (General Assembly resolution 49/159), taking into account the changing dimensions of the phenomenon as well as the progress made in the fight against it.

20. In order to more effectively implement the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, the Meeting recommended that Member States should review national legal frameworks and practice with regard to mutual legal assistance and extradition, with the aim of strengthening such laws and establishing competent national authorities that were adequately funded and staffed for the purpose of providing coordination and advisory functions related to extradition and mutual legal assistance.

21. States were invited to support and strengthen international, regional and subregional networks aimed at facilitating regional and interregional cooperation, keeping in mind the importance of informal as well as formal methods of cooperation, with a view to enhancing their efficiency. In that connection, the Meeting took note with appreciation of existing regional mechanisms, particularly the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime. The Meeting recognized the importance of regional cooperation in the area of capacity-building to improve the understanding of different criminal justice systems and to update and strengthen relevant legislation to address and overcome problems encountered in international cooperation. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that States should consider making use of existing networks to examine emerging issues in international cooperation, including through the use of videoconferencing and other related technologies for obtaining the testimony of witnesses and experts, as well as international cooperation in cases involving digital evidence.

22. The Meeting recommended that UNODC should be requested to continue to support the establishment and maintenance of direct contacts between central authorities and prosecutors, including at the global level, as well as the collection and dissemination of information about national institutional frameworks and legal requirements for international cooperation. The Office should be invited to examine ways and means of facilitating the establishment of channels of communication among central authorities and the exchange of information between States concerned.

23. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that revision of the Model Treaty on Extradition and the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters should be explored. The Meeting further recommended the update of related manuals and technical assistance tools, as necessary, with a view to reflecting recent developments in the field of international cooperation in criminal matters.

Workshop 2. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims

24. Recognizing the centrality of the Organized Crime Convention, its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air in addressing the criminal phenomena of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, the Meeting invited Member States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to those legal instruments. The Meeting recommended that Member States should continue to review and, as appropriate, strengthen their relevant legislation, including criminal legislation, and establish as criminal offences the acts covered by the Smuggling of Migrants Protocol, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol and the Organized Crime Convention, including by introducing appropriate sanctions commensurate with the nature and gravity of the offence concerned.

25. The Meeting recognized that the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons might, in some cases, share some common features. However, it recommended that Member States should consider them to be distinct crimes requiring separate legal, operational and policy responses.

26. Pursuant to article 20 of the Organized Crime Convention, and in accordance with national legislation, the Meeting recommended that Member States should make use of a range of special investigative techniques in cases involving smuggling of migrants and/or trafficking in persons, commensurate with the needs of the investigation, as an effective means of gathering intelligence and evidence.

27. The Meeting recognized the relevance of cooperation with civil society organizations in providing assistance and support to victims of trafficking in persons.

28. Furthermore, the Meeting encouraged Member States to address the challenges to the effective prosecution of cases involving trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, including by considering making smuggled migrants and victims of trafficking eligible for effective witness protection measures in order to encourage their cooperation and testimony and to facilitate investigations, prosecutions and convictions of criminals.

3. Item 5 of the agenda of the Congress: Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime

29. With a view to strengthening the understanding of the links between different forms of new and emerging transnational crime, including environmental crime, the Meeting encouraged countries, with the support of UNODC, as required, to further develop research methods for determining the nature and identity of the organized criminal groups involved, the socioeconomic and structural "drivers" of such crimes, the extent to which emerging crimes were facilitated by corruption, the levels of direct and indirect harm caused and the size of illicit financial flows generated as a result.

30. States were also encouraged to analyse national criminalization and procedural law frameworks for the investigation and prosecution of new and emerging forms of

transnational crime, in order to reduce safe havens for criminal conduct, to ensure that laws were sufficiently flexible to address future criminal innovations, to obtain an effective balance between criminal law deterrence and crime prevention and to provide for timely international cooperation.

Workshop 3. Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation

31. The Meeting welcomed the finalization of the guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property adopted by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its meeting in Vienna from 15 to 17 January 2014.

32. The Meeting stressed its appreciation for the important work of the United Nations intergovernmental expert groups on cybercrime and protection against trafficking in cultural property, and recommended that the work of the expert groups continue.

33. The Meeting invited States to consider implementing comprehensive responses to the problem of illicit trafficking in cultural property, taking into consideration harmonized national frameworks, which might include, or be based on, the guidelines for crime prevention and criminal justice responses with respect to trafficking in cultural property, in order to strengthen crime prevention as well as investigations, prosecutions, adjudication and related international cooperation in criminal matters with regard to related criminal offences.

34. The Meeting stressed the importance of effective action against money-laundering and cybercrime. In that connection, the Meeting recommended that the international community should seek appropriate ways to improve its response to those forms of crime and enhance related international cooperation. The Meeting also recommended that Member States should consider improving their capacity to collect data related to trafficking in cultural property, in particular to trafficking that involved organized criminal groups, and to share that data with UNODC for analysis and reporting of findings so as to enhance the international response to illicit trafficking in cultural property. States were invited to reaffirm their request for UNODC to further review the model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property, taking into account views and comments expressed by Member States.

35. In addition, the Meeting recommended that Member States should consider the identification of best practices for the improvement of coordination in developing a comprehensive response, while respecting national sovereignty, to the problem of cybercrime, taking into consideration respective national legislation on cybercrime and existing international cooperation on cybercrime. The Meeting considered the importance of strengthening the capacity of Member States to track and prevent cybercrime activity, in particular through the delivery of educational tools and public awareness campaigns related to cybercrime. In that regard, States were encouraged to consider requesting UNODC to assist in coordinating such awareness campaigns with a view to supporting prevention of cybercrime and an understanding of online safety and to consider requesting UNODC to develop tools and programmes that could facilitate cybercrime awareness and prevention.

4. Item 6 of the agenda of the Congress: National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice

36. The Meeting recognized the importance of public participation in strengthening crime prevention and underlined, in particular, the relevance of raising public awareness, preventing victimization, increasing cooperation between the public and the competent authorities and raising public confidence in criminal justice through a more efficient response by the criminal justice system.

37. The Meeting highlighted that public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice could be significantly enhanced by improving e-government systems whereby citizens were able to convey their views on security and justice issues that affected them to the relevant authorities, and to access information and services.

38. The Meeting underlined the importance of providing and partnering with community initiatives for the prevention of crime and the social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, and encouraging, inter alia through tax benefits or other incentives to enterprises, the active participation of the business sector in social inclusion programmes and employability schemes for vulnerable members of society and those released from prison.

39. Recognizing that witnesses of crime were often intimidated and physically threatened or even murdered, the Meeting recommended the enhancement of witness protection programmes, as appropriate, as a measure to encourage witnesses to comply with their duty to report, thus also improving the effectiveness of the fight against organized crime while promoting the participation of the public in the criminal justice system.

40. The relevance of strengthening the capacities of police services to perform the functions of proximity police and community police that worked closely with citizens in identifying solutions for the prevention of crime and violence, in particular in vulnerable communities, was also recognized. That was viewed as particularly crucial in situations in which the State and the police needed to regain the trust of communities as was the case in communities affected by serious forms of crimes such as organized crime.

41. Furthermore, the Meeting recommended that UNODC should continue providing technical assistance to Member States upon request to conduct in-depth criminological studies and implementing diagnostic tools such as local safety audits and victimization surveys that engaged the public in a participatory manner and provided knowledge-based information for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses to crime.

Workshop 4. Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned

42. The importance of economic and social policies promoting equality and justice for the development of effective crime prevention strategies and programmes was recognized and highlighted.

43. The Meeting recommended that Member States should recognize and assess the role of traditional and new media (such as Facebook and Twitter) in the

development of policies and programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice. Countries were encouraged to develop strategies for addressing positive, and potentially negative, outcomes from the growth in social media use.

44. The Meeting invited Member States to consider adopting strategies and programmes that fostered public participation in the development of criminal justice reforms, including such programmes as those involving lay judges, paralegals and volunteer probation officers, in order to maximize the use of their available resources and to increase the trust of the public in the criminal justice system.

45. The Meeting invited Member States to share best practices and exchange information on private sector participation in crime prevention and criminal justice activities and requested the United Nations, in particular UNODC, to develop technical assistance tools to provide advice to States on how to encourage and benefit from public participation in crime prevention and criminal justice activities, including, for example, a compendium of good practice examples for private sector involvement.

46. The Meeting emphasized the importance of developing educational training programmes on the rule of law and on human rights and recommended that Member States should continue to promote and strengthen such programmes, both to increase public awareness and to ensure full confidence and trust in the supremacy of the law and the fair administration of justice.

B. Other issues

47. The observer for the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders provided an overview of the preparations for Workshop 1. In particular, he presented the organization of the workshop's panel devoted to the treatment of women offenders, which would be structured in a way to effectively identify good and working practices in the treatment of women offenders in line with the Bangkok Rules.

48. The observer of Qatar, the host country of the Thirteenth Crime Congress, gave a presentation on the state of progress of all actions required for timely and efficient preparations for the Congress. In particular, he illustrated the web page dedicated to the Congress that Qatar would officially launch in early February 2014.

49. The observer for the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council delivered a presentation on the arrangements to be made, and the facilities to be available, for the organization of the ancillary meetings during the Thirteenth Congress.

III. Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and venue of the Meeting

50. The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was held in Bangkok from 22 to 24 January 2014.

B. Attendance

51. The following States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific were represented at the Meeting: Australia, China, France, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Samoa, Thailand, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

52. Qatar was represented by an observer delegation at the Meeting.

53. The following entities of the United Nations system were represented by observers: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Development Programme.

54. The following institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network were represented by observers: International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

55. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

56. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented by observers: Global Alliance against Traffic in Women, International Association of Prosecutors and World Wide Fund for Nature International.

57. A list of participants was circulated at the Meeting as document A/CONF.222/RPM.1/INF/2.

C. Opening of the Meeting

58. The Meeting was opened on 22 January 2014 by Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol of Thailand, who, after welcoming the participants, recalled the experience of Thailand in hosting the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2005, and highlighted the political relevance and role played by the Crime Congresses in shaping new policies and strategies to address crime challenges and in developing new international standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. She also recalled that the Thirteenth Crime Congress would mark not only the sixtieth anniversary of the crime congresses but also the anniversary of the Millennium Development Goals. In that regard, she stressed the close interconnection between the rule of law and development and emphasized how the rule of law was crucial and essential for the promotion of peace, security, development and the protection of human rights. Furthermore, she invited the Meeting to focus on identifying main challenges faced in implementing criminal justice policies within broad rule of law efforts and development goals, addressing new and emerging forms of crime so as to ensure that the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting wou' l conclude its work by identifying practical and viable recommendations for the Thirteenth Crime Congress and its final declaration.

59. The representative of UNODC, speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of UNODC, commended the Government of Thailand for its leadership on rule of

law issues, which had resulted in the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its twenty-second session, recommending to the Economic and Social Council the approval of a draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly on the rule of law, crime prevention and criminal justice in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, as well as in the organization of the Bangkok Dialogue on the Rule of Law in November 2013.

60. The UNODC representative stressed that the international community was increasingly focusing on the post-2015 development agenda, and that there was a growing realization internationally that weak rule of law and transnational crime were major threats to social and economic development and challenged the ability of States to register progress in attaining the Millennium Development Goals. In that framework, it was highlighted that, while development planning and thinking had traditionally focused mainly on economic and employment indicators, the environment, health and education, more recent years had witnessed a shift, with an increased recognition that the rule of law was both an outcome and an enabler of development.

61. Reference was made to the volume of the annual global money flow from transnational organized crime, which was estimated to be around $870 billion, and to the fact that the positive forces of globalization and integration were constantly exploited by criminal groups to increase illicit activity. With specific regard to the East Asia and the Pacific region, it was stressed that conservative estimates of the value of the activities of organized criminal groups placed it at $90 billion per year. In that framework, the mandate and activities of UNODC to assist Member States in addressing challenges related to rule of law and crime were recalled and particular emphasis was placed on the recently launched UNODC regional programme for South-East Asia for the period 2014-2017 based on an integrated approach which mainstreamed crime and justice issues into the development agenda.

62. In concluding, the speaker recalled the role historically played by the crime congresses in driving discussion around current challenges as well as giving States an opportunity to debate international standards and policy in crime prevention and criminal justice. In that perspective, he underlined how the Thirteenth Congress and its regional preparatory meetings would provide a unique opportunity for Member States to actively contribute to the post-2015 development agenda, as well as to discuss comprehensive and balanced measures that would prevent and respond to new and emerging forms of crime and criminal justice challenges.

63. The Secretary of the Meeting recalled how the theme of the Thirteenth Crime Congress, its agenda items and the topics of its workshops had been carefully identified and adopted by the General Assembly with a view to mainstreaming the work and deliberations of the Congress, the only global conference on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, into the overall United Nations development agenda and post-2015 deliberations. In that regard, he highlighted how the theme of the Congress, as well as its substantive agenda items and workshop topics, were closely interconnected so as to feed into one another. With a view to reflecting that close connection between the substantive agenda items and the workshop topics, it was proposed to cluster the discussion as follows:

(a) Agenda item 3 of the Congress ("Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and

strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development") was discussed together with the topic of workshop 1 ("Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders");

(b) Agenda item 4 of the Congress ("International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime") was discussed together with the topic of workshop 2 ("Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims");

(c) Agenda item 5 of the Congress ("Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime") was discussed together with the topic of workshop 3 ("Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation");

(d) Agenda item 6 of the Congress ("National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice") was discussed together with the topic of workshop 4 ("Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned").

D. Election of officers

64. At its 1st meeting, on 22 January 2014, the Meeting elected, by acclamation, the following officers:

Chair:	Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol (Thailand)
Vice-Chair:	Daria O. Shimanovskaya (Russian Federation)
Rapporteur:	Spica A. Tutuhatunewa (Indonesia)

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

65. Also at its 1st meeting, the Meeting adopted its provisional agenda (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.1), which read as follows:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
4. Substantive items on the agenda of the Thirteenth Congress:
   (a) Successes and challenges in implementing comprehensive crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels, and to support sustainable development;

(b) International cooperation, including at the regional level, to combat transnational organized crime;

(c) Comprehensive and balanced approaches to prevent and adequately respond to new and emerging forms of transnational crime;

(d) National approaches to public participation in strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice.

5. Topics to be considered by workshops within the framework of the Thirteenth Congress:

(a) Role of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in support of effective, fair, humane and accountable criminal justice systems: experiences and lessons learned in meeting the unique needs of women and children, in particular the treatment and social reintegration of offenders;

(b) Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants: successes and challenges in criminalization, in mutual legal assistance and in effective protection of witnesses and trafficking victims;

(c) Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to evolving forms of crime such as cybercrime and trafficking in cultural property, including lessons learned and international cooperation;

(d) Public contribution to crime prevention and raising awareness of criminal justice: experiences and lessons learned.

6. Recommendations for the Thirteenth Congress.

7. Adoption of the report of the Meeting.

66. At the same meeting, the Meeting approved its organization of work. The list of documents before the Meeting is contained in annex I.

IV. Adoption of the report and closure of the Meeting

67. At its 5th meeting, on 24 January 2014, the Meeting considered and adopted its report (A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.2), as orally amended.

Annex I

List of documents

A/CONF.222/PM.1	Discussion guide
A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.1	Provisional agenda and annotations
A/CONF.222/RPM.1/L.2	Draft report